

*TSEYDLER, A.A.*

TSEYDLER, A.A., professor-doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

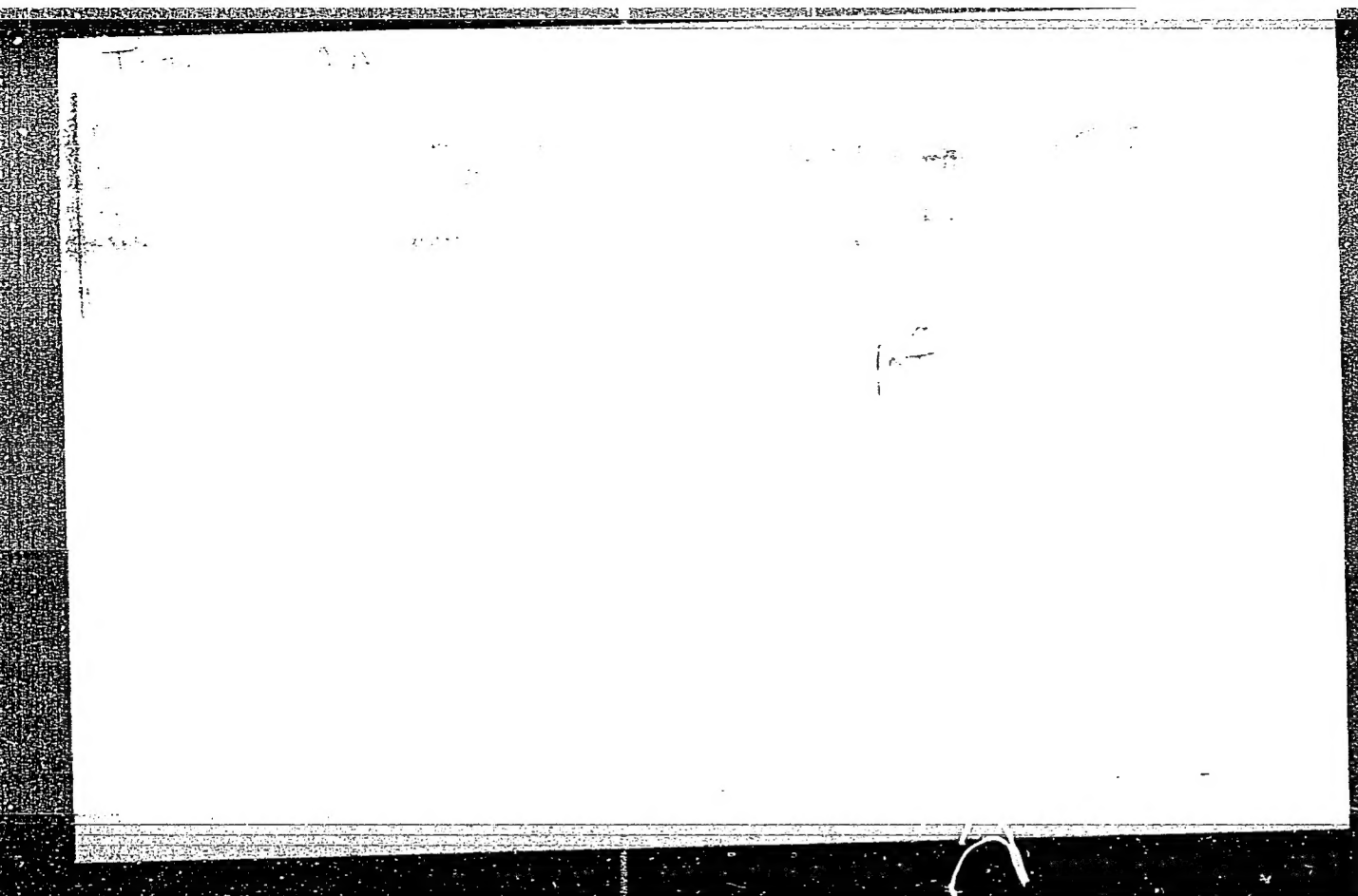
Theory and practice of shaft furnace smelting. TSvet.net, 27  
no.4:38-44 J1-Ag '54. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Smelting)

7-170000 2.11  
PRISHLETSOV, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; TSEYDLER, A.A., professor, doktor,  
retsensent; BOCHKAREV, L.M., inzhener; GUDIMA, N.V., redaktor;  
KAMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor.

[Shaft-furnace smelting of oxidized nickel ores; a textbook]  
Shakhtnaia plavka okislennykh nikelovykh rud; uchebnoe posobie  
dlia shkol i kursov masterov, Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo  
lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 261 p.(MLRA 8:11)  
(Nickel--Metallurgy)

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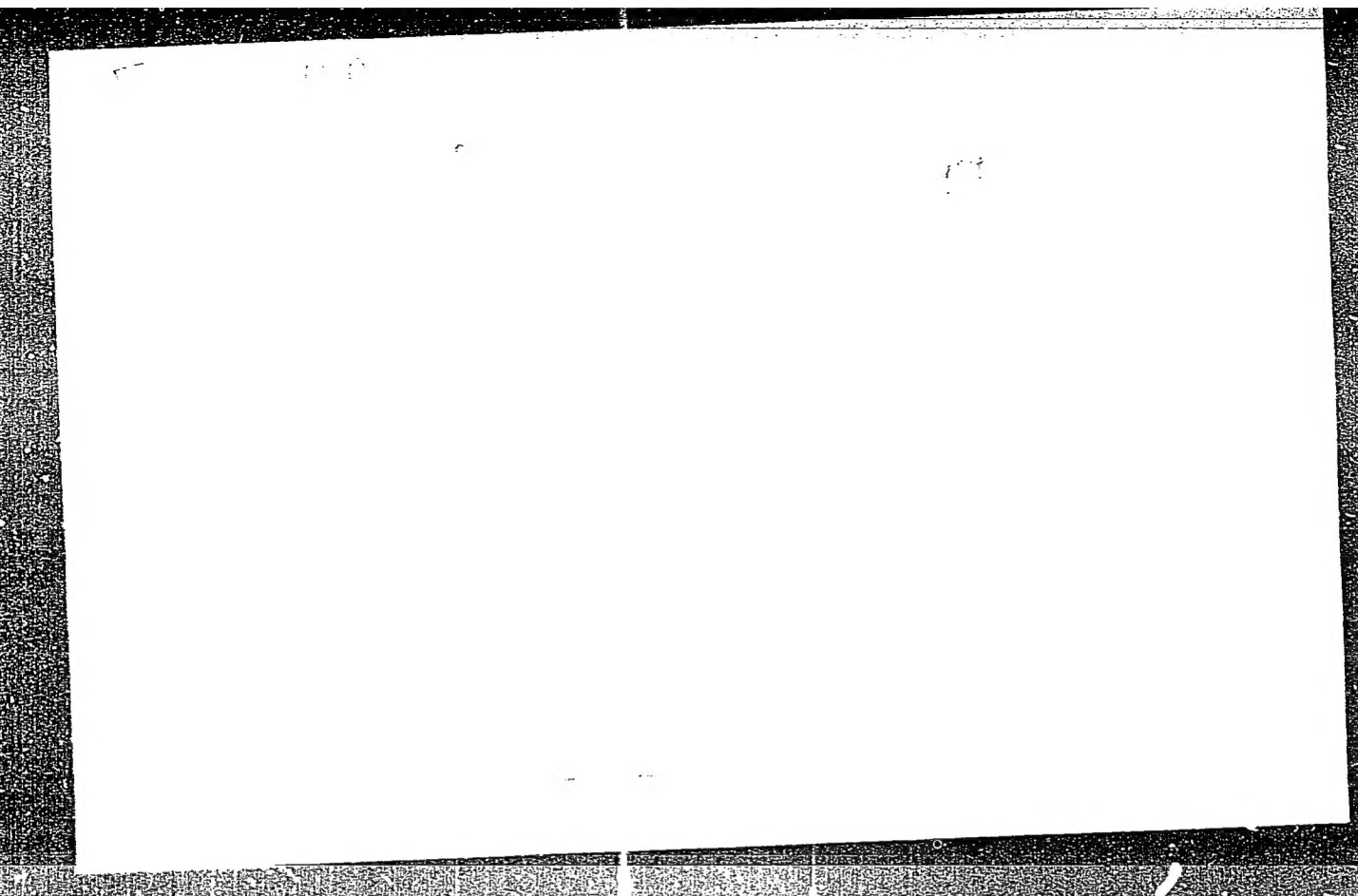


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*TSEYDLER, A. I.*

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8  
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 365

Author : N.I. Gram', A.A. Tseydler.

Inst : -

Title : Reactions between Alloy and Slag in Systems Fe - Co - O  
and Fe - Ni - O.

Orig Pub : Tsvetn. metally, 1957, No 4, 44-49

Abstract : The equilibria of reactions  $\text{CoO} + \text{Fe} \rightleftharpoons \text{FeO} + \text{Co}$  (1) and  $\text{NiO} + \text{Fe} \rightleftharpoons \text{FeO} + \text{Ni}$  (2) at temperatures from 1517 to 1580° (1) and from 1516 to 1609° (2) were studied at enlarged laboratory scales with a view to introduce the process of blowing the Co - Fe - Ni alloy without fluxes. The equilibrium constants were computed by the equations  $K_{(1)} = \frac{[\text{Co}](\text{Fe})}{[\text{Fe}](\text{Co})}$  and  $K_{(2)} = \frac{[\text{Ni}](\text{Ni})}{[\text{Fe}](\text{Ni})}$ . The concentrations of metals in the alloy and slag were expressed in % by weight. The dependence of the

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USSR/Physical Chemical - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8  
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 365

equilibrium constants on the temperature is expressed by  
equations  $\log K_{(1)} = 4220 / T - 0.886$  and  $\log K_{(2)} =$   
 $6535.6 / T - 1.687$ .

Card 2/2

*TSEYDLER A.A.* 136-9-5/14  
AUTHORS: Yevdokimova, A.K., Migina, A. I. and Tseydler, A.A.  
TITLE: Treatment of Zinc- and Tin-oxide containing dusts with sulphuric acid. (Sernokislotnaya pererabotka vozgonov, soderzhashchikh okisi tsinka i olova).  
PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No. 9, pp.25-31 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors describe experiments carried out by the Gintsvetmet organization on the treatment with sulphuric-acid solutions of dusts containing zinc and tin oxides extracted from fumes produced: 1) during the smelting of secondary copper; 2) during the fuming of slags obtained from 1); and during the fuming of tin-production slags. They tabulate the compositions of the dusts (Tables 1 and 2) and give results of experiments on leaching with sulphuric acid of dusts calcined at 500, 700 or 900°C or not calcined and of comparative experiments with pure oxide mixtures of various compositions. The behaviour of the dust was found to depend on their source. A further series of experiments was carried out only with the dusts obtained during fuming, in which the dusts were treated with concentrated sulphuric acid the sulphatized product being leached with water; sufficient acid was added to sulphatize the zinc and lead or the zinc, lead

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136-9-5/14

Treatment of Zinc- and Tin-oxide containing dusts with sulphuric acid.

and tin. The zinc-tin compounds were found to break down under the action of the concentrated acid. Finally, the authors give an account of their investigation of the combination of zinc and tin oxides calcined together in various proportions for four hours at 900 or 1200°C: stable compounds of the type  $\text{SnO} \cdot \text{ZnO}$  were formed at 900°C, the rate of the reaction rising with increasing temperature and Sn:Zn ratio. There are 3 figures, 5 tables and 2 Russian references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Zinc
2. Sulfuric acid-Application

Card 2/2



NAUMOV, A.Ya.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Dissolution of copper, nickel, cobalt, and iron sulfides during ammonia leaching under pressure. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tsvet.met. (MIRA 11:12)  
no.4:83-90 '58.

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota, kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov.  
(Leaching) (Solubility)

SOV/136-59-2-5/24

AUTHORS: Loskutov, F.M., Professor, Doctor and  
Tseydler, A.A., Professor, Doctor

TITLE: Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals and Ways for  
its Development (Metallurgiya tyazhelykh tsvetnykh  
metallov i puti yeye razvitiya)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 2, pp 17-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors start by outlining progress in the USSR in  
the nickel, copper and cobalt industries. They point  
out that methods developed in the USSR have been adopted  
abroad, e.g. the sintering of oxidised nickel ores and  
intensive shaft-furnace smelting in New Caledonia.  
After a brief mention of progress in the tin industry  
they mention changes in the lead industry since the  
Revolution. These include provision of adequate refining  
facilities, improved recovery of lead and other elements  
(thirteen at the Ust'Kamenogorskiy Combine) from  
concentrates; where pyrometallurgical methods are still  
used improvements have been effected, such as the  
provision of 50 and 75 m<sup>2</sup> sinter strands and better and  
larger shaft furnaces; the most striking progress has

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SOV/136-59-2-5/24

Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals and Ways for its Development

been on the refining side. In the zinc industry recent developments include fluidized-bed roasting of concentrates and the experimental use of vertical retorts for zinc production. Many shortcomings remain in the heavy non-ferrous metals industries, including the following: the problem of the more complete recovery of copper, gold, zinc, sulphur, iron and rare metals remains unsolved; close integration with the chemical industry for sulphur utilization has been realized only at the Krasnoural'skiy medeplavil'nyy zavod (Krasnoural'sk Copper-smelting Works); serious losses in the slag occur in nickel production; sinter-charge composition in lead and zinc production could be improved and productivity is low; flux consumption is excessive; the proposal put into practice 25 years ago by one of the authors (Loskutov) at the "Elektrotsink" works for replacing flux by waste slags appears to have been forgotten; at some lead works coke rates are excessive and working conditions are bad; lead refining processes remain complicated (the authors suggest that the electrolytic method, as used at the Shen'yang Works in China, should

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SOV/136-59-2-5/24

Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals and Ways for its Development  
be tried); in fluidized-bed roasting roaster design and  
heat utilisation need improving. In the plans for  
1959-1965 electrification figures largely and the authors  
discuss the significance of this and of the planned  
oxygen-production increases for non-ferrous metallurgy.  
They suggest that for making the best use of the new  
processes becoming available their theory must be studied.

Card 3/3

SOV/149-58-4-11/26

AUTHORS: Naumov, A.Ya.,  
Tseydler, A.A.

TITLE: Solubility of Copper, Nickel, Cobalt and Iron Sulphides  
in Ammoniacal Leaching Solutions under Pressure  
(Rastvorimost' sul'fidov medi, nikelya, kobal'ta i  
zheleza pri vyshchelachivanii v ammiachnykh rastvorakh  
pod davleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya  
Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 83-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Copper, nickel, cobalt and certain other metals react  
with aqueous ammonia solutions forming complex ions of  
 $[Me(NH_3)_x]^{n+}$  type. Complexes of this type are also  
formed by sulphides of these metals, but the rate at  
which the reaction  $MeS + 2O_2 + xNH_3 \rightarrow Me(NH_3)_xSO_4$  occurs  
at atmospheric pressure is very slow and formation of  
complexes in open vessels may take weeks. Determination  
of the solubility of synthetic sulphides in ammoniacal leaching  
solutions under increased oxygen pressure, apart from  
being of theoretical interest, would provide data on the

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SOV/149-58-4-11/26

Solubility of Copper, Nickel, Cobalt and Iron Sulphides in  
Ammoniacal Leaching Solutions under Pressure

basis of which an efficient method of treating certain intermediate (sulphide) products could be developed. Consequently, the effect of temperature, duration of the leaching process, concentration of ammonia and ammonium sulphate, oxygen pressure and particle size on solubility of Cu, Ni, Co and Fe sulphides in ammoniacal solutions was investigated. The experimental materials were prepared by direct fusion of pure metals with sulphur and their composition is given in Table 1. The experiments were carried out in a specially designed, stainless steel, autoclave, 470 ml capacity. 2.5 - 5.0 g of sulphide powder was placed in the autoclave with 170 ml of the solution. After purging with oxygen, the autoclave was charged with oxygen to the required pressure and attached to a mechanical (bottle type) mixer placed in an electrically heated thermostat. At the completion of each test the pulp was filtered and the solution was analysed for the metal and sulphur content. The results of all experiments are tabulated or

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SCV/149-58-4-11/26

Solubility of Copper, Nickel, Cobalt and Iron Sulphides in  
Ammoniacal Leaching Solutions under Pressure

reproduced graphically. The following conclusions were reached: 100% of copper, nickel and iron, and up to 90% of cobalt can pass into the solution in a single leaching operation lasting 3-4 hours, and carried out under the following conditions: Temperature = 100-125°C; oxygen pressure = 15 atm; consumption of ammonia = 3 times that of theoretical; excess of ammonium sulphate = 125%. Recovery of cobalt can be improved if the sulphide is leached 2-3 times, each time with a fresh solution. The higher the temperature the higher the solubility of sulphides. However, raising the temperature increases the ammonia and water vapour pressure which leads to an increase of the total pressure and causes hydrolysis. Increasing the concentration of ammonia inhibits hydrolysis and accelerates the rate of solution of sulphides which is also affected by the variation of oxygen pressure. (When the relationship between the rate of reaction and the partial oxygen pressure is known it will be possible to establish the mechanism

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SOV/149-58-4-11/26

Solubility of Copper, Nickel, Cobalt and Iron Sulphides in  
Ammoniacal Leaching Solutions under Pressure

of the leaching process. However, investigation of this type would have to be carried out in an autoclave with a constant oxygen pressure). When pure sulphides are leached the concentration of the sulphate and sulphamate ions in the solution is not sufficiently high as the result of which the salts are hydrolysed, the rate of leaching is slowed down and low recovery of metals is obtained. This difficulty is overcome by addition of excess  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ . The rate of solution of pure sulphides is also affected by their particle size, the optimum size being 0.074 mm. In practical applications the optimum values of temperature, pressure and strength of solution can be calculated, taking into account the fact that the extra cost due to thicker walls of the autoclave required for higher operating temperature and pressure is offset by savings in volume of the materials to be handled and in their

Card 4/5



Solubility of Copper, Nickel, Cobalt and Iron Sulphides in  
Ammoniacal Leaching Solutions Under Pressure  
consumption. Consumption of ammonia can be lowered  
by using multi-stage leaching with the application of  
counter-flow. There are 3 figures, 6 tables and  
6 references of which 4 are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut Tsvetnykh Metallov i Zolota,  
Kafedra Metallurgii Tyazhelykh Tsvetnykh Metallov  
(Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold,  
Chair for Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: 20th March 1958.

Card 5/5

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.K.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Studying the reaction between zinc sulfate and ammonia.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.2:39-50 '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po tsvetnym metallam i Moskovskiy institut  
tsvetnykh metallov i zolota.

(Zinc sulfate) (Ammonia) (Solubility)

SOV/136-58-10-6/27

AUTHORS: Surovov, I.I., Mikhaylenko, A.Ya and Tseydler, A.A.

TITLE: Material and Heat Balances for a Reverberatory Furnace at the Krasnoural'sk Copper Smelting Combine (Material'nyy i teplovoy balansy otrazhatel'noy pechi Krasnoural'skogo medeplavil'nogo kombinata)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 10, pp 29 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the instigation of the Krasnoural'sk Combine, a team from ~~Mintsvetmetzoloto~~, including 36 students under the direction of the authors carried out measurements on a reverberatory furnace from which materials (Tables 2,3) and heat (Table 4) balances were constructed. Two periods were covered: June 15-18, 1957, when a 12.02% Cu cinder was smelted to form a rich matte and June 19-20, 1957, when an 8.49% Cu cinder was smelted to a lean matte. In the second period, the coal feed was increased and a more reducing atmosphere and incomplete combustion of the pulverised coal prevailed, because of insufficient blower capacity. The high-combustion rates and gas velocities in both periods suggest that the gas space of the furnace was insufficient; the standard fuel consumption per ton

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SOV/136-58-10-6/27

.Material and Heat Balances for a Reverberatory Furnace at the  
Krasnoural'sk Copper Smelting Combine

cinder was practically identical but in the second heat losses were greater (18.7 instead of 14.1%). Both periods were characterised by high efficiencies but the heat in the exit gases was not well utilised because of overloading of the boilers and influxes of cold air. The authors conclude that the gas space and blower capacity be increased, burner design improved to provide more turbulence and the automatic control be modified for the new conditions. In Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, Nr 10, p 68, the partial reconstruction of the furnace was described. There are 4 tables.

Card 2/2

SOV/136-59-5-10/21

**AUTHORS:** Naumov, A.Ya., and Tseydler, A.A.

**TITLE:** Influence of Various Factors on the Rate of Solution of Copper and Cobalt Sulphides in Ammoniacal Solutions under Oxygen Pressure (Vliyaniye razlichnykh faktorov na skorost' rastvereniya sul'fidov medi i kobal'ta v ammiachnykh rastvorakh pod davleniyem kisloroda)

**PERIODICAL:** Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 5, pp 49-54 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The author outlines the advantages of using high pressures for hydrometallurgical reactions, especially those in which gas is a reactant. The earliest suggestion for this was made in the USSR in 1933 (Ref 1) and a considerable amount of work, some of it (Refs 8, 9) on the leaching of sulphide minerals in ammoniacal solutions, has been carried out in the USSR (Refs 2, 3, 8) and abroad (Refs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9). The authors maintain that these investigations failed to deal adequately with the kinetics of the process and go on to describe experiments on the kinetics of the ammoniacal leaching of copper and cobalt sulphides. These were carried out in 1957-58 in the laboratoriya metallurgii tyazhelykh metallov (Metallurgy of Heavy Metals Laboratory) of the b. (former) Mintsvetmetzoloto. A 0.5 litre autoclave

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SOV/136-59-5-10/21

Influence of Various Factors on the Rate of Solution of Copper and Cobalt Sulphides in Ammoniacal Solutions under Oxygen Pressure

with a magnetic stirrer rotating at 250, 500, 750 and 1000 rpm was used. The autoclave assembly was made of type 1Kh18N9T steel and had sampling facilities and temperature measurement (controlled to  $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ). 250 ml of solution were subjected for 3 hours to oxygen under pressure with continuous addition of oxygen. The materials studied were cast cylinders of artificially prepared sulphides, (76.5% Cu, 23.5% S; and 69.0% Co, 31.0% S) enclosed except for one polished face in plastic and stainless steel. The apparatus is shown in Fig 1. For studying the influence of temperature, solutions containing 50 g/litre of ammonia and 50 g/litre of ammonium sulphate were used, the oxygen pressure being 15 atm. The concentration of copper (mg/litre) at various times (0-180 min) and at temperatures of 50-150°C is shown in Table 1. Fig 2 shows the rate constants of copper and cobalt plotted against  $1000/\text{absolute temperature}$ : the values of the temperature coefficients of the constants for copper and cobalt are 1.63-1.09 and 1.26-1.03, respectively, and the apparent activation

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SOV/136-59-5-10/21

Influence of Various Factors on the Rate of Solution of Copper and Cobalt Sulphides in Ammoniacal Solutions under Oxygen Pressure

energies at 50 to 125 °C are -7500 and 1775 cal/mol, respectively. The same solutions were used for studying the influence of oxygen pressure (5-25 atm) on the rate of the process. The results confirm published data on the relation between pressure and the duration of solution. Fig 3 shows plots of the rate constant against oxygen pressure and the authors discuss the significance of the linear relation obtained. The effect of changes in ammonia concentration and ammonium sulphate (10-100 g/litre) were studied at 125 °C and 15 atm. In both cases (Table 3) the rate constant rose with increasing concentration but not to the same extent as with oxygen. Stirrer-speed variation from 750-1000 rev/min had no influence on the rate constant, but an effect was observed at 250-500 rev/min. The experiments indicate that high recoveries of copper, cobalt and nickel in the solution can be obtained by

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SOV/136-59-5-10/21

Influence of Various Factors on the Rate of Solution of Copper and  
Cobalt Sulphides in Ammoniacal Solutions under Oxygen Pressure

ammoniacal leaching in autoclaves.

There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 9 references, 4 of  
which are Soviet and 5 English.

Card 4/4



LOSKUTOV, F.M., prof., doktor; TSEYDLER, A.A., prof., doktor

Metallurgy of heavy nonferrous metals and ways of expanding it.  
Tsvet.met. 32 no.2:17-23 P '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

SOV/137-58-7-14570

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tseydler, A.A., Sobol', S.I.

TITLE: The State of Production Technology at the International Nickel Company (Sostoyaniye tekhnologii proizvodstva INKO)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 15, p 40

ABSTRACT: A brief communication on the development of INCO from 1918 to 1956. Note is taken of the use of a new process for treating Ni-bearing pyrrhotite, consisting of fluidized-solids roasting, the  $SO_2$  being converted chiefly to elemental S; reduction with conversion of the bulk of the NiO to metallic Ni reoxidized by air in ammonium-carbonate solution; separation and distillation of the solution with the object of precipitating the Ni carbonate and regenerating the ammonia, and agglomeration of the solid residue for conversion to steel.

L.P.

1. Nickel industry--Development 2. Nickel--Processing

Card 1/1

GORDON, Grigoriy Mikhailovich; PEYSAKHOV, Isaak Leybovich; ~~TSEYDLER~~  
A.A., prof., doktor, retsenzent; AVROV, V.G., inzh., retsenzent;  
TSETLIN, V.M., red.; APKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red. izd-va;  
VAYNSHTEYN, Ya.B., tekhn.red.

[Dust collection and gas purification] Pyleulavlivanie i  
ochistka gazov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po  
cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 291 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Gas purification) (Dust--Removal)

TSEYDLER, Aleksandr Al'bertovich, prof. doktor; SMIRNOV, V.I., prof., doktor;  
DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.A., prof.-doktor; DOBROKHOTOV, G.N., kand. tekhn.  
nauk; BULAKH, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GURIMA, N.V., red.;  
SMOLDYRNEVA, L.G., red. izd-va; VAYNSHTAYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

[Metallurgy of copper and nickel] Metallurgiya medi i n kelia.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekh. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi  
metallurgii, 1958. 391 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk KazSSR (for Smirnov).
2. Leningradskiy gornyy institut; kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh  
i blagorodnykh metallov (for Diomidovskiy, Dobrokhotov, Bulakh).  
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Nickel--Metallurgy)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 913

Tseydler, Aleksandr Al'bertovich, Doctor, Professor

Metallurgiya medi i nikelya (Metallurgy of Copper and Nickel) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958. 391 p. 7,500 copies printed.

Reviewers: Smirnov, V.I., Doctor, Professor, Active Member of Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences; Diomidovskiy, D.A., Doctor, Professor; Dobrokhotoy, G.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Bulakh, S.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Gurima, N.V.; Ed. of Publishing House: Smoldyreva, L.G.; Tech. Ed.: Vaynshteyn, Ye.B.

PURPOSE: This book is intended primarily as a textbook for students of nonferrous metallurgy, but may also be used by engineers and technicians working in the field of nonferrous metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The author gives the basic characteristics of copper and nickel ores and describes in detail the processes of converting them into crude metal and of refining copper and nickel. The author assumes that the student has some knowledge of the operating

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Metallurgy of Copper and Nickel 913

principles of furnaces, characteristics of fuels, physical chemistry, and the theory of metallurgical processes. The author expresses his thanks to the reviewers (see above) and to Professors A.N.Krestovnikov; I.N.Maslyanitskiy; V.A.Pazukhin; and D.I.Lisovskiy, for their suggestions. There are 12 Soviet references.

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TSEYDLER. A.A.

Copper content in waste gangue. TSvet. met. 3l no. 4:15-16 Ap '58.  
(Copper ores) (MIRA 11:5)

SEREBRYANNY, Yakov Leopoldovich; TSEVDLER, A.A., doktor tekhn.  
nauk, prof., retsenzent;

[Electric smelting of copper-nickel ores and concen-  
trates] Elektroplavka medno-nikelevykh rud i kontsentra-  
ratov. Moskva, Metallurgiya, 1965. 278 p.  
(NIR 18:1)

YUSHCHENKO, A.I.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Studying the pressure of saturated cinnabar vapor and the  
degree of its dissociation. Sbor. nauch. trud.  
Gintsvetmeta no.23:25-34 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

GRIGOR'YAN, G.B.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Reduction of copper and zinc oxides from their melts.

Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:35-53 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.K.; MIGINA, A.I.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Investigating the direct treatment of zinc sulfate solutions  
for zinc oxide. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:  
293-303 '65. (MIRA 18:12)



TSEYDLER, A.A.

Questions raised in L.M.Gazarian's article "Pyrometallurgy of copper  
in Foreign Countries." TSvet. met. 37 no.10:80-81 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

TSEYDLER, A.A.

Information for readers Book History of chemical works and the  
chemical industry of Russia by P.M. Luk'yanov published by Nauka  
as volume 6 of The Electrochemical Industry. TSvet. met. 38 no.5:  
90 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SMIRNOV, Vasilii Ivanovich; TSEYDLER, Aleksandr Al'bertovich;  
KHUDYAKOV, Ivan Fedorovich; TIKHONOV, Anatolii Ivanovich

[Metallurgy of copper, nickel and cobalt; alternative course]  
Metallurgiiia medi, nikelia i kobal'ta; alternativnyi kurs.  
[By] V.I.Smirnov i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Metallurgiiia. Pt.1.  
[Metallurgy of copper] Metallurgiiia medi. 1964. 462 p.  
(MIRA 17:8)

DEGTYAREV, V.S.; RASPOPIN, V.T.; DENISOV, S.I.; PIGAREV, A.D.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Ways of improving the smelting of nonferrous metal ores. TSvet.  
met. 36 no.6:21-29 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

LOSKUTOV, Fedor Mikhaylovich, prof.; TSEYDLER, Aleksandr Al'bertovich,  
prof.; CHUMAK, Z.V., red.; LUTSKAYA, G.A., red. izd-va;  
MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Calculations on the metallurgy of heavy nonferrous metals]  
Raschety po metallurgii tiazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov. 2. izd.,  
peresm. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 591 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

TSEYDLER, A.A.

Direction of research on the improvement of shaft furnace smelting.  
TSvet, met. 35 no.6:24-27 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Metallurgical furnaces) (Smelting--Costs)

S/137/62/000/002/002, 14:  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Benuni, A. A., Tseydler, A. A.

TITLE: Determining vapor tension of tin sulfide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 5, abstract 2421  
("Sb. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met.", 1959, no. 15, 198-204)

TEXT: Vapor tension of artificially prepared SnS was determined by the method of effusion into a vacuum and subsequent cooling of the condensate in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. Experimental results and data available in literature are combined in equation  $\lg p_{\text{at}} = - (10470/T) + 7.088$ , applicable to the range from 936 to 1084°K.

A. Granovskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/011/007/123  
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Slonimskiy, B. I., Tseydler, A. A.

TITLE: Study of the equilibrium between slag and metal, containing tin and iron

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 15-16, abstract 11A95 ("Sb. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met.", 1959, no. 15, 164-172)

TEXT: The distribution of Sn and Fe among the slag and the metallic phases was studied under laboratory conditions as a function of the temperature, the compositions of the slag and of the metallic phase. It was established that the nominal equilibrium constant is not a constant quantity, but that it increases with the increase of Fe content in the metal and slag phases. Temperature variation between the limits of 1,150 and 1,300°C has practically no effect upon the value of the equilibrium constant. A reduction in the slag acidity at constant Fe content in it somewhat lowers the equilibrium constant. By statistical processing of the analyses of plant slags and crude metals it was shown that under the conditions of plant smeltings the laws derived from the principle of acting masses are qualitatively upheld, i.e. as the Fe content in the metal

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Study of the equilibrium between slag ...

S/137/61/000/011/007/123  
A060/A101

increases the Sn concentration in the slag decreases. However, nominally, the equilibrium constants, calculated from the results of the analyses of plant products, are higher than those calculated from the laboratory data. On the basis of the laboratory data obtained on the distribution of Sn and Fe between the metal and the slag, it is possible to recommend the following methods of smelting: for low-Fe concentrate - smelting at high temperature with almost full reduction of the oxides of Sn and Fe and the production of lean slags; for a concentrate with high Fe content - the smelting with Fe slagging and the production of rich slags; independent smelting of rich slags into lean slags and ferrous Sn and putting it back into the first smelt. ✓

T. Kolesnikova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BABADZHAN, Artem Aleksandrovich; MAL'TSEV, Boris Vasil'yevich; TSEYDLER, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; SARKISOV, I.G., inzh., retsenzent; VERTENKO, Ye.A., red.; SYRCHINA, M.M., red.izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[Production of blister copper] Proizvodstvo chernovoi medi; uchebnoe posobie dlia podgotovki kvalifitsirovannykh rabochikh na proizvodstve. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 352 p. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Copper--Metallurgy)

SLONIMSKIY, B.I.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Investigating the equilibrium between slag and metal containing  
tin and iron. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.15:164-172 '59.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Tin—Metallurgy) (Slag)

SLONIMSKIY, B.I.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Interaction between stannous oxide and silica at high temperatures. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.15:173-179 '59.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Tin oxide) (Silica) (Metals at high temperatures)

BENUNI, A.A. (TSEYDLER, A.A.)

Determining the vapor pressure of tin sulfides. Sbor. ~~nach~~.  
trud. GINTSVETMET no.15:198-204 '59. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Tin sulfide)  
(Vapor pressure)

BENUNI, A.A.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Sulfadizing of tin. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET (MIRA 14:4)  
no.15:205-215 '59.  
(Tin--Metallurgy)

TSEYDLER, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

"Pyrometallurgy of copper" by L.M.Gazarian. Reviewed by A.A.TSeidler.  
(MIRA 13:11)  
TSvet. met. 33 no.11:89-90 N '60.  
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Gazarian, L.M.)

S/124/63/000/001/004/080  
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Tseytlin, A.I.

TITLE: Vibrations of string resting on a system of springs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 14-15,  
abstract 1A96 (Tr. Kazakhsk. fil. Akad. str-va i  
arkhitekt. SSSR, 1961, sb. 3(5), 227-235)

TEXT: The author considers the equation of a string rest-  
ing on a system of springs

$$N \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = m \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} + ky \quad (1)$$

with the initial condition

$$y(x, 0) = \varphi(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(x, 0) = \psi(x), \quad (2)$$

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S/124/63/000/001/004/080  
D234/D308

Vibrations of string ...

Here,  $N$  - a longitudinal force,  $m$  - mass per unit length,  $k$  - rigidity of the springs and the functions  $\varphi(x)$  and  $\psi(x)$  satisfy Dirichlet's conditions for  $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$ . Carrying out Fourier's transformation of both sides of (1), and assuming that  $y$  and  $\partial y / \partial x$  tend to 0 when  $x$  tends to  $\infty$ , one obtains

$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dt^2} + (a^2 \alpha^2 + b^2 Y) = 0 \quad (3)$$

where

$$Y(\alpha, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{i\alpha x} dx, \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{N}{m}}, \quad b = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

The initial conditions are obtained in the form

$$Y(\alpha, 0) = \Phi(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) e^{i\alpha x} dx$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t}(\alpha, 0) = \Psi(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) e^{i\alpha x} dx \quad (4)$$

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Vibrations of string ...

S/124/63/000/001/004/080  
D234/D308

The solution of (3) with initial conditions (4) gives

$$Y(\alpha, t) = \frac{\Phi(\alpha)}{2} (e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}) + \frac{\Psi(\alpha)}{2i\omega} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}), \quad (5)$$

where

$$\omega = \sqrt{a^2\alpha^2 + b^2}$$

Hence, by the inversion formula

$$y(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \Phi(\alpha) [e^{-i(\alpha x - \omega t)} + e^{-i(\alpha x + \omega t)}] + \frac{\Psi(\alpha)}{i\omega} [e^{-i(\alpha x - \omega t)} - e^{-i(\alpha x + \omega t)}] \right\} d\alpha \quad (6)$$

The author considers particular cases when the string is subjected to an instantaneous concentrated or rectangular concentrated impulse.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

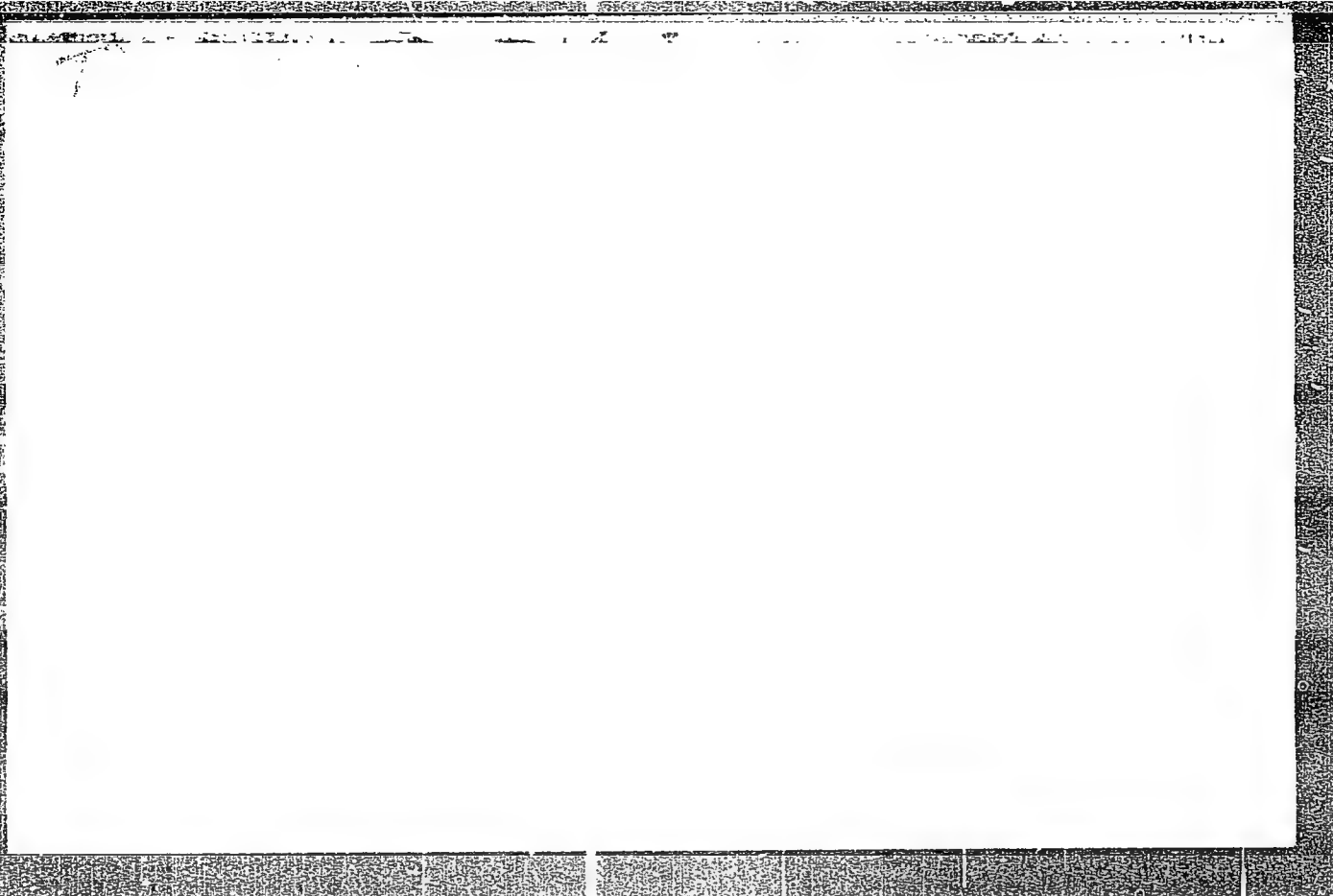
~~TS. ZIDLER, E.A.~~ GUTNIKOV, N.YE.

Good book on woolweaving. ("Woolweaving" by A.V. Andreev,  
N.IU. Berkovich. Reviewed by E.A. TSeidler, N.E. Gutnikov).  
Tekst.prom. 17 no.6:67-68 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener fabriki imeni Sverdlova (for TSeidler).
2. Nachal'nik tkatskogo tsakha (for Gutnikov).  
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)  
(Andreev, A.V.} (Berkovich, N.IU.)

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001757010020-8**



**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001757010020-8"**

TSEYDLER, P.V.

Graphic method for plotting crystal structure projection on a plane  
of given symbols. Trudy Inst.krist. no.9:321-326 '54.(MLBA 7:11)  
(Crystallography)

TSEYDLE<sup>R</sup>, S. A., BALANCHUK, I.D. and KABAK, Ye. M.

"Clinical Aspects and Diagnosis of Recurrent Typhus," Klin. Med., 30, No.2,  
p. 76, 1952

Translation W-23058, 18 Jun 52

Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Director, Prof. Z. Ye. Shtaynshnayder), 1st Moscow  
Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

USSR/Medicine--Ascaridosis, Infectious Diseases

TSEYDLER, S. A.

CLINIC OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TSEYDLER, S. A.

"Dehelminthization With Oxygen at an Infectious Diseases Clinic," T. I. Stanovova,  
V. I. Pokrovskiy, S. A. Tseydler, Clinic of Infectious Diseases, First Moscow Order  
of Lenin Med Inst

Med Parazitol i Parazitar Bol, No 3, pp 260-262

Treatment of ascaridosis by introducing oxygen into the stomach acc to a suggestion  
made by N. P. Kravets, Clinic of Hospital Therapy, Stanislaw Med Inst, was found  
to be effective and harmless to patients suffering from influenza, erysipelas,  
agranulocytosis, catarrhal angina, or bacterial dysentery (including acute  
dysentery).

*TRANSLATION in /m.*

257T50

BALANCHUK, L.D.; TSEYDLER, S.A.; SOKOLOVA, I.S.; ZALESKVER, N.G., glavnyy vrach.

Role of the Rickettsia agglutination reaction in the diagnosis of initial and recurrent typhus; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.9: 7-8 S '53. (MLBA 6:11)

1. Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordana Lenina meditsinskogo instituta na baze Krasnosovetskoy bol'nitsy. (Typhus fever)



TSNYDLER, S. A.; kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZHITNEVA, L. P.

Problem of telangiectasis in Botkin's disease. Sov. med. 19 no.11:  
36-40 N '55 (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Moskovskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.1  
(glavnyy vrach N. G. Zaleskver).

(TELANGIECTASIS, complications.

Hepatitis, infect.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, complications  
telangiectasis)

TSEYDLER, S.A

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.10/10 Internal Medicina Oct56

6060. TSEYDLER S. A. and ZHITENEVA L. P. Hosp. No 1, Moscow. Telangiectases in Botkin's disease (Russian text) SOVETSK. MED. 1955, 11 (36-40)

The varicose outgrowth of small arteries observed in cases of atrophic cirrhosis of the liver on the face and the extremities of the patients, is of diagnostic value for liver cirrhosis, but its value in Botkin's disease (infectious hepatitis) has not yet been sufficiently studied. On the basis of clinical observations the authors consider the appearance of telangiectasis in Botkin's disease as significant for the continuation of the disease. The persistence of telangiectasis and the appearance of new formations indicate the progress of the disease and of liver insufficiency.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex. (XX, 6)

TSEYDLER, S.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MUKHINA, O.N.

Diagnosis of sporadic cases of Q fever. Terap.arkh. 28 no.7:83-91  
'56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Moskovskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.1.  
(Q FEVER, diag.  
of sporadic cases)

TSEYDLER, S.A.; TEREKHOVA, T.G.; VIL'SHTEYN, R.M. (Moskva)

Sulfonamide bullous erythema simulating Stevens-Johnson syndrome.  
Ark. pat. no.10:46-50 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut morfologii cheloveka (dir.- chler-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. A.P. Avtysyn) AMN SSSR i patologoanatomicheskoye  
otdeleniye Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy  
bol'nitsy No.7 (glavnyy vrach N.G. Zaleskver).

TSEYDLER, S.A.; TEREKHOVA, T.G.; LANDE, F.Ya.

Meningoencephalitis in morbillous rubeola. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65  
no.7:985-988 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut morfologii cheloveka (dir. - prof. A.P.Avtsyn) AMN SSSR  
i patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy  
infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.7 (glavnyy vrach N.G.Zaleskver).

TSEYDLER, S.A., kand.med.nauk; POKROVSKIY, V.I., kand.med.nauk;  
ZHITENKVA, L.P. (Moskva)

Benign lymphoreticulosis (cat scratch disease). Klin.med. 38  
no.3:95-101 Mr'60. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. K.V.Bunin)  
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni  
Sechenova.

(CAT SCRATCH DISEASE)

BULKINA, I.G.; BUNIN, K.V., prof.; KUZNETSOV, V.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, Yu.M.;  
NOVAKOVSKAYA, A.A.; POKROVSKIY, V.I.; POLUMORDVINOVA, Ye.D.; SEDLOVETS,  
M.P.; STARSHINOVA, V.S.; TSEYDLER, S.A.; SHKHAVTSABAYA, T.V.; YAKHON-  
TOVA, N.K.; SHERESHEVSKAYA, Ye.F., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Pocket manual for the specialist in infectious diseases; clinical  
aspects, diagnosis, and treatment] Karmannyi spravochnik infektsionni-  
sta; klinika, diagnostika, lechenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry  
Medgiz, 1961. 233 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (MEDICINE—HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

TSEYDLER, S.A.; BULKINA, I.G.

Activity of the aldolase of the blood serum in infectious hepatitis.  
Lab. delo 6 no.5: 16-21 8-0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. K.V. Bunin) I  
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova.  
(ALDOLASE) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)



TSEYDLER, S.A., kand.med.nauk; AYZENSHTEYN, M.S., kand.med.nauk

Acute hemolytic anemia in a patient with tonsillitis after  
dosage with sulfanilamide and biomycin. Kaz.med.zhur. 40  
no.1:80-82 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof.K.V.Bunin)  
1 Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.  
Sechenova i Moskovskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy  
No.1 (glavvrach - N.G.Zaleskver).  
(TONSILLITIS) (ANEMIA) (SULFANILAMIDE--TOXICOLOGY)  
(AUREOMYCIN--TOXICOLOGY)

TSEYDLER, S.A., kand.med.nauk, KESAYEVA, T.P. (Moscow)

Thyreotoxic liver. Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.2:53-59 Mr-Apr '58  
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy infektsionnoy  
gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh  
nauk A.P. Avtsyn)

(LIVER DISEASES, etiology & pathogenesis

thyroid dis. (Rus))

(THYROID GLAND, diseases

causing liver disord. (Rus))

TSEYDLER, V.

TSEYDLER, V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Installation for watering hogs. Sel'.stroi. ll no.3:24-27 Mr '57.  
(MLRA 10:5)

(Swine houses and equipment)

TSEYDLER, V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Watering system for dairy cattle on pastures.  
no.5:24-25 My '57.

Sel'.stroj. 12  
(MIRA 10:7)

(Daily cattle--Watering)

KLOAR, U.Dzh. [Clare, W.J.]; UYESTLEYK, U.Ye.; UOKER, Kennet S.;  
BOSUELL, Viktor R. [Boewell, Victor R.]; TSEYDLER, V. [translator]

Residual effect of insecticides placed in soils on farm crops.  
Agrobiologiya no.6:892-898 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Plants, Effect of insecticides on)

DONAL'D , Kh.P. [Donald, H.P.]; TSEYDLER, V.A. [translator]

Modern problems in the eradication of diseases and breeding of  
domestic animals. Agrobiologia no.4:524-530 J1-Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

(Stock and stockbreeding)

KARTER, Kh.U. [Carter, H.W.]; TSEYDLER, V.A.[translator]

Effectiveness of artificial insemination in the improvement of  
dairy cattle. Agrobiologia no.4:515-523 J1-Ag '63.(MIRA 16:9)

1. Otdel zhivotnovodstva Kornell'skogo universiteta, Itaka,  
N'yu-York.

(Dairy cattle breeding)  
(Artificial insemination)

DABCHEVSKIY, Zbigniyev V. (Irlandiya); TSEYDLER, V.A. [translator]

Hereditary characteristics of the blood in cattle. Agrobiologiya  
no.2:308-316 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, otdel zhivotnovodstva, Dublin.  
(Blood groups) (Heredity) (Cattle--Physiology)



PISHNO, Matil'da [Pishnot, Mathilde], TSEYDLER, V.A. [translator]

Nature and development of changes in *Capsicum annuum* L. var.  
Cayennense caused by grafting them on *Datura stramonium* L.  
Agrobiologiya no.6:894-895 N-D 160. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Pepper) (Grafting)

SHELS, I. [Schels, I.] g. Deggendorf, Federativnaya Respublika Germanii)  
TSEYDLER, V.A. [translator]

Biology of females of the winged forms of certain leaf aphid species.  
Agrobiologiya no.6:920-925 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12) .  
(Plant lice)

TSEYDIER, V.A.

Confirmation of the effectiveness of hybridization by experiments  
conducted at the Bernburg Plant Breeding Institute. Agrobiologia  
no.6:947-948 N-D '60. (MIRA I3:12)  
(Bernburg--Hybridization, Vegetable)

ILI-VAKKURI, Paavo(Finlyandiya); TSEYDLER, V.A.[translator]

Growing together in tree roots in pine plantations. Agrobiologia  
no.2:252-258 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Pine) (Roots(Botany))

15-57-3-4006

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,  
p 211 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tseydler, V. P.

TITLE: Removal of Oil-Field Waste Water Into Absorbing Horizons  
(Sbros stochnykh neftepromyslovykh vod v pogloshchayu-  
shchiye gorizonty)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhniki, Neftepromysl. delo, 1956,  
pp 32-33

ABSTRACT: The removal of oil-field waste water is often effected  
without observing the elementary requirements of sanita-  
tion. It brings serious damage to agriculture and fish  
breeding, and it contaminates both surface and subsur-  
face sources of water supply. An intelligent means of  
eliminating this waste is to discharge it into imbibing  
horizons. Experimental studies of the conditions of  
such discharge have been made by the All-Union Scienti-  
fic Research Institute, Oil Drilling Division in the

Card 1/2

Removal of Oil-Field Waste Water (Cont.)

15-57-3-4006

Romashkino, Bavlinskoye and Tuymazy fields. The purpose of the studies was the determination of the relation  $Q = f(H)$ , i.e., the systematic variation of waste content discharged into a well in relation to the pressure above the static level, and also the determination of the relation  $H = f(\Sigma Q)$ , where  $\Sigma Q$  is the total quantity of waste discharged into the well. In 1954 an experimental waste discharge well was used in the Bavlly field near a producing well, which showed strong imbibing properties during drilling through sugary-grained dolomites. The depth of the sewage-discharge well was 915 m, the imbibing horizon occurring at about 790 m. By treating data obtained from experimental discharge of pure water into the well, the relation  $Q = 141.3H^{0.701} \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$  was found. With calcium chloride introduced with the waste into the discharge well for a period of several months, the change in the value  $H = f(\Sigma Q)$  was insignificant. This experiment on the use of deep imbibing beds for removal of waste furnishes a basis for widespread introduction of the method, not only in the Vtoroy Baku fields but also in other oil regions of the USSR.

Card 2/2

I. D. G.

TSEYDLER, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Sodium tripolyphosphate treatment of the water for the circulating systems of water coolers. Koks i khim. no.11:54-57 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

TSEYDLER, V.P.

Discharge of waste waters in absorbent collectors in the Tatar  
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(MLRA 9:7)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Oil field brines) (Bashkiria--Oil field brines)



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AID P - 572

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 9/22

Author : Tseydler, V. P.

Title : Conditioning and efficient arrangement of water drainage  
from the oil field settling pool

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #8, 32-36, Ag 1954

Abstract : The author outlines various schemes of draining water  
from the system of settling pools after de-emulsification  
and de-paraffinization of oil. Special attention is given  
to the removal of the water-in-oil emulsion. 8 diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

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